

**REMARKS**

Claim 1 has been amended. Claims 44-46 have been added. Applicants submit that no new matter has been introduced by the amendments to the claims. Claims 1-34 and 42-46 are pending. No claim 39 was originally filed. Reconsideration and allowance of all pending claims is respectfully requested in view of the following remarks.

Claims 26-28 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Hogan et al. (U.S. Patent 5,799,156, "Hogan").

Claims 1-2 and 6-7 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Quinlan et al. (U.S. Patent Pub. No. 2003/0130984, "Quinlan").

Claims 16-21 and 23-24 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Blevins et al. (U.S. Patent Pub. No. 2004/0236780, "Blevins").

Claim 3 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Quinlan in view of Stewart et al. (U.S. Patent No. 7,047,292, "Stewart").

Claims 4-5 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103 as being unpatentable over Quinlan in view of Brandt et al. (U.S. Patent 6,377,993 "Brandt").

Claims 8-10, 12, and 14 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Quinlan in view of Blevins.

Claim 11 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Quinlan in view of Watchel (U.S. Patent No. 6,847,974, "Watchel").

Claims 13 and 15 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Quinlan in view of Blevins.

Claim 22 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Blevins in view of Rand (U.S. Publication No. 2003/0226142, "Rand").

Claim 25 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Blevins in view of Chandra, et al (U.S. Patent No. 6,058,389, "Chandra").

Claims 29-32 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Hogan in view of Aldred et al (U.S. Patent No. 6,654,805, "Aldred").

Claims 33-34 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Hogan in view of Aldred, Van Renesse et al (U.S. Patent No. 6,134,244, "Van Renesse").

Claims 42-43 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103 as being unpatentable over Hogan as applied to claim 26, and further in view of Ho (U.S. Publication No. 2002/0156814).

With regard to the rejection of Claim 26 as being anticipated by Hogan, Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection. Claim 26 recites, in part, "a transaction component operable to verify that messages from one of the queues are received by the business components before the messages are consumed, the transaction component deleting a message from one of the queues upon verification of receipt of the message by the business components from the queue from which the message originated." Page 3 of the Office Action asserts that column 131, lines 1-38, and in particular lines 6-9, of Hogan teach this feature. Applicants respectfully disagree. The cited portions of Hogan describe a client interface (CLIF) SA104 that allows applications SA102 to communicate with one another. Hogan describes that messages sent are replied to using a response so that the sending CLIP SA104 can verify that the message has been received at the destination. Hogan contains no teaching or suggestion of a transaction component deleting a message from a queue in response to the transaction component verifying that a business component has received a message from that queue as found in Claim 26.

Further, the Office Action cites to col. 41, lines 5-15 of Hogan to show that a call route distributor (CRD) is in communication with a console queue when operator consoles are all being utilized. The console queue, however, does not appear to be a "publication/subscription notification type queue," as recited in Applicants' Claim 26. The console queue of Hogan appears to be nothing other than a conventional queue that stores information for a period of time and then releases the information in response to receiving a request from a device. The Applicants cannot locate a description within Hogan that would otherwise teach or suggest that the console queue operates as a "publication/subscription notification type queue," as recited in Claim 26. Moreover, the term "subscriber," as stated in Hogan, "is used to generally refer to users AA106 who are direct clients of call processing system AB102 and/or to customers AA110." (col. 26, lines 28-30). Furthermore, the term "users" AA106 is described as "humans talking on the telephone." (col. 23,

lines 12-15). As it appears that Hogan uses the term “subscriber” to refer to a human user, Applicants respectfully disagree with the interpretation set forth in the Office Action that the queue is a publication/subscription notification type queue. Applicants respectfully submit that Hogan does not teach a publication/subscription notification type queue. On page 16, part C of the Office Action, the Examiner suggests “amending the claims to distinguish the publication/subscription notification type queue from a regular subscriber queue” because “there is nothing in the claim that prevents the subscription queue from being related to subscribers (i.e. users).” Applicants respectfully disagree that such an amendment is necessary as there is no teaching or suggestion in Hogan of “a publication/subscription notification type queue” as found in Claim 26. For at least the foregoing reasons, Applicants respectfully submit that Hogan does not anticipate Claim 26. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully request that the rejection of Claim 26 U.S.C. § 102 be withdrawn.

Claims 27-28, which depend from independent Claim 26, should be allowed for at least the same reasons. For example, with regard to Claim 27, which recites:

“a logging component operable to record information related to the messages ...”

Applicants have reviewed the cited portion of Hogan in col. 10, lines 1-10, and have been unable to find any elements that teach or suggest Applicants’ claimed invention. The same holds true for Claim 28 which recites:

“the record includes a date and time associated with each of the messages.”

Applicants respectfully submit that, in addition to independent Claim 26 not being taught or suggested by Hogan, Claims 27 and 28 are further not taught or suggested by Hogan.

With regard to the rejection of Claim 1 as being anticipated by Quinlan, Applicants respectfully submit that Quinlan fails to anticipate Claim 1 as amended. On pages 17-18 in part (A) of the Office Action, a suggestion to amend Claim 1 to “explicitly claim the direction and flow of communication in order to possibly overcome the prior art rejection.” Applicants have amended Claim 1 in accordance with the Examiner’s suggestion. In particular, Applicants have amended Claim 1 to include the features of “a connector in communication with the first queue via the

wrapper, the connector further in communication with the business component, the connector receiving messages from the first queue via the wrapper and sending the messages being received from the first queue via the wrapper to the business component.” In view of the foregoing amendments to Claim 1, Applicants respectfully submit that Claim 1 as amended distinguishes over Quinlan. Therefore, Applicants respectfully request that the rejection of Claim 1 under 35 U.S.C. § 102 be withdrawn.

Claims 2-15, which depend from independent claim 1, should be allowable for at least the same reasons.

With regard to the rejection of claim 16 as being anticipated by Blevins, Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection. Claim 16 includes the features of

“providing a message to the message queue, the message being directed for delivery to the business component ... obtaining, by the connector, the message from the message queue; communicating the message to the business component; and verifying that the business component has received the message.”

Blevins, by contrast, describes a system for client-side filtering of subscribed messages. FIG. 4 of Blevins shows a message broker that is configured to receive messages from a first JMS queue 400 and service 406 and publish the messages to a second JMS queue 418, service 420, or service 424. As shown in FIG. 4, the messages that are received by the message broker 410 from the JMS queue 400 and service 406 are published to other queues or services. However, as depicted in FIG. 4 of Blevins, the arrows showing the flow of messages to and from the broker are directional. It appears that there is no mechanism by which a message being received by a business component may be “verified” by a queue or service that delivered the message to the message broker 410 and the message broker 410 cannot determine that a queue or service has properly received a message that has been published. In other words, a message that is published and available to a queue or service (e.g., JMS queue 418, service 420, or service 424) does not provide any notification to the message broker 410 or JMS queue 400 or service 406 for verification that the business component has actually received the message. By way of example, if, for example, a message is published and available to the JMS queue 418, and the JMS queue 418 does not actually receive the message or receives only a partial message, the message broker 410, and consequently JMS queue 400 or service

406, has no way of verifying or determining that the JMS queue 418 has or has not successfully received the published message.

On page 18, part (B) of the Office Action, the Examiner asserts Blevins teaches “the verifying step when a message can be sent without an error notification, and therefore received by the business component.” It appears that the Office Action intends to cite paragraph [0076] of Blevins for this element of the claim. The paragraph states (in part) “...If the JMS property “PRIORITY” is set to “YES” for a message, that message can be published to a priority service channel. Otherwise the message can be published to a “DEFAULT” service channel...” This is referring only to whether or not the message can be published to a priority service channel. There is no indication in paragraph [0076] of any verification that the business component received the message, only that the message could be published to a specific location (i.e., the priority service channel). The Examiner indicates on page 18, part (B) that “the message can be published to a service channel (i.e. sent) and verified it is received by the business component because there has been no notification of an error.” Applicants respectfully disagree as there appears to be no teaching or suggestion in Blevins of “error notification” as described by the Examiner much less verifying that a business component has received a message as claimed in Claim 16. Accordingly, because Blevins fails to teach “verifying that the business component has received the message,” Applicants respectfully request that the rejection under 35 U.S.C. § 102 of Claim 16 be withdrawn.

Claims 17-25, which depend from independent Claim 16 should be allowable for at least the same reasons.

### **Rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103**

With regard to the rejection of Claim 3 under U.S.C. § 103, Applicants submit that Stewart does not overcome the deficiencies of Quinlan and, therefore, Applicants respectfully submit that Claim 3 is allowable for at least the same reasons as independent Claim 1.

With regard to the rejection of Claims 4-5 under U.S.C. § 103, Applicants submit that Brandt does not overcome the deficiencies of Quinlan and, therefore, Applicants respectfully submit that Claim 4-5 are allowable for at least the same reasons as independent Claim 1.

With regard to the rejection of Claims 8-10, 12 and 14 under U.S.C. § 103, Applicants submit that Blevins does not overcome the deficiencies of Quinlan and, therefore, Applicants

respectfully submit that Claims 8-10, 12 and 14 are allowable for at least the same reasons as independent Claim 1.

With regard to the rejection of Claim 11 under U.S.C. § 103, Applicants submit that Watchel does not overcome the deficiencies of Quinlan and, therefore, Applicants respectfully submit that Claim 11 is allowable for at least the same reasons as independent Claim 1.

With regard to the rejection of Claims 13 and 15 under U.S.C. § 103, Applicants submit that Blevins does not overcome the deficiencies of Quinlan and, therefore, Applicants respectfully submit that Claims 8-10, 12 and 14 are allowable for at least the same reasons as independent Claim 1.

With regard to the rejection of Claim 22 under U.S.C. § 103, Applicants submit that Rand does not overcome the deficiencies of Quinlan and, therefore, Applicants respectfully submit that Claim 22 is allowable for at least the same reasons as independent Claim 1.

With regard to the rejection of Claim 25 under U.S.C. § 103, Applicants submit that Chandra does not overcome the deficiencies of Quinlan and, therefore, Applicants respectfully submit that Claim 25 is allowable for at least the same reasons as independent Claim 1.

With regard to the rejection of Claims 29-32 under U.S.C. § 103, Applicants submit that Aldred does not overcome the deficiencies of Hogan and, therefore, Applicants respectfully submit that Claims 29-32 are allowable for at least the same reasons as independent Claim 26.

With regard to the rejection of Claims 33-34 under U.S.C. § 103, Applicants submit that Aldred and Van Renessee do not overcome the deficiencies of Hogan and, therefore, Applicants respectfully submit that Claims 33-34 are allowable for at least the same reasons as independent Claim 26.

With regard to the rejection of Claims 42-43 under U.S.C. § 103, Applicants submit that Ho fails to overcome the deficiencies of Hogan and, therefore, Applicants respectfully submit that Claims 42-43 are allowable for at least the same reasons as independent Claim 26.

New claims 44-46 include the features of “wherein the wrapper is operable to query the first queue to determine if a new message has been received by the first queue”; “wherein the wrapper is operable to query the second queue to determine if a new message has been received by the first queue”; and “wherein the wrapper is operable to query the second component to determine if a

new message has been received by the second component”, respectively. Support for new Claims 44-46 can be found at at least paragraph [0027], pages 10-11 of the application as originally filed. Applicants submit that the cited references fail to teach or suggest these features of Claims 44-46. Claims 44-46 are dependent upon and include the features of their respective independent Claims 1, 16, and 26. Applicants respectfully submit that claims 44-46 are allowable for at least the same reasons as those discussed with respect to independent Claims 1, 16, and 26.

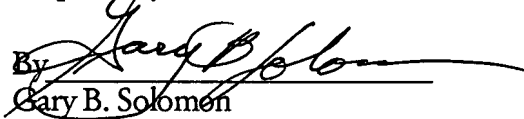
### CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, and for other apparent reasons, Applicants respectfully request reconsideration and favorable action. If the Examiner feels a telephone conference or an interview would advance prosecution of this Application in any manner, the undersigned attorney for Applicants stands ready to conduct such a conference at the convenience of the Examiner.

Applicants believe no fee is due. However, if a fee is due, please charge our Deposit Account No. 50-2816, under Order No. 024777.0129PTUS from which the undersigned is authorized to draw.

Dated: November 21, 2007

Respectfully submitted,

By   
Gary B. Solomon

Registration No.: 44,347  
PATTON BOGGS LLP  
2001 Ross Avenue, Suite 3000  
Dallas, Texas 75201  
(214) 758-6611  
Fax #: (214) 758-1550  
Attorney for Applicants